1: Drew G-9 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

486 361 elevation of 9700 feet above the sea, it is indeed useful, and it is often well filled.

The remaining sarâes, and these are on the Kashmir side, are at Dubchi, at Hirpûr (a much ruined one, of good size), at Shâhjumarg, 6 miles beyond Shapeyan (as mentioned in Dr. Ince's 'Handbook to Kashmir,' I have not myself seen it), and lastly at Kahnpûr, 12 miles short of Sirînagar.

The positions of the sarâes were well selected; they were well spaced; nearly every one of them was placed where to this day are the common halting-places for travellers.

Returning from this excursion on the line of the Kashmir road, we will just look at a few more places in the Outer Hills.

361 [346] At the village of *Samâsi* is an old temple, much ruined, but still showing traces of fluted columns and trefoil arches; it is of much the same architecture as the temples of Babor. At the time it was built the people of these parts were doubtless still Hindû; perhaps, indeed, it dates from a time earlier than the beginning even of Muhammadanism.

Mirpûr is a good large town; it must be the next after Jummoo in size among those in the Outer Hills; it is on a plateau much cut into by ravines. The place is a flourishing one, from, I think, its being a centre, or a place of agency, for an export trade in wheat that is carried on by the Jhelam River from these hills to the places in its lower course. Some spacious houses belonging to Khatrîs must have been built from the profits of this trade. [439]

636 175 *Pûnch* is a place of more than common importance. It is the seat of Raja Mott Singh, who, under the Maharaja his cousin, holds a considerable tract of country in fief.

In the time of the Sikh rule in the Panjâb, when the Dogrâ brothers divided among them the hill region, and held it tributary to the Sikhs, Pûnch was the share of Raja Dhiyân Singh. After his death, Jawâhir Singh, his son, held it; but his position was not recognised as independent of Jummoo in the treaties of 1846; hence he became a vassal of his uncle Maharaja Gulâb Singh. Later, some differences and disturbances occurred, which ended in Raja Jawâhir Singh having to leave the country, and Raja Mott

1 Drew G-3 (186?-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir A VI

Singh, his brother, succeeding him at Púnch, now rules there in obedience to the Maharaja. 636 175

Púnch is a compact town, with a good bazaar; it is situated at the meeting of two valleys, which make a wide opening among the hills; the valley itself being somewhat over 3000 feet above the sea, we are here in a part that may be reckoned to belong either to the Outer Hills or to the Middle Mountains. There are here a fort and palace, lately added to and improved with much taste by Raja Moti Singh. 361

A word or two as to the hill-forts of this region. 712

All over the low hills, on both sides of the Chínáb, they are in extraordinary number. They were built at the time when each little tract had its own ruler, and each ruler had to defend himself against his neighbour. These forts are commonly on the summit of some rocky hill, with naturally-scarped face; by their position, and by the way they were planned, they are well protected against escalade. Though now they have all come into the hands of one ruler, they are still kept up, that is so far that a small garrison—maybe only of a dozen men—is kept in each. Some of the most known are Mangla, on the Jhelam; Mangal Dev, near Nanshahra; and Iroch, near Kotli; these are each on the summit of a rocky precipitous hill most difficult of access.

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

Where the British district of Spiti comes on there has been a boundary dispute, which was lately decided. From the point marked "Gya St° 22309" to a little farther west than the Bāra Lācha Pass my line is different from what will be found on any published map. It expresses the result of the late negotiations on that boundary dispute, in which at one time I was concerned as Boundary Commissioner for the Maharaja; and though on one particular point this had not been settled when I left the country, I have since ascertained that the line has been marked out as is here depicted.

From near the Bāra Lācha Pass westward, and round to the corner we started from, the line, I believe, accurately represents an undisputed boundary.

INTERIOR DIVISIONS.

For the representation of the administrative division of the Maharaja's country I have adopted on the Political Map three tints or shades.

One of these marks the tracts near Jummoo, or the Home Districts as they may be called. These are seven *zila's* or Districts—Jummoo, Jasrota, Rāmnagar, Udampūr, Riāsi, Mināwar, and Naushahra—whose government has been arranged on a plan like that of the Districts in the Panjāb. Over each is a civil officer (sāhib-i-zila') corresponding to the Deputy Commissioner of the British system, with an assistant (nāib-i-zila'); these are at the head-quarters; and there are three or four Tahsildārs, each over a subdivision of the District that is called a Tahsil.

Part of this area coloured as "Home Districts" is a tract marked *Rajaship of Pūnch*, lying north of the Naushahra District. This is governed by Raja Moti Singh, first cousin to the Maharaja; it is held by him in close dependence on, and indeed obedience to, the Maharaja, who, however, interferes but little with its internal management.

The next division is Kashmir proper, which is managed by an officer of considerable rank and powers. The separation of the government of Kashmir from that of the other divisions is almost

The State proper has been divided into Provinces, Districts and Tehsils as shown below :— 631

A—STATE PROPER.

Districts or Wazarats.	Tehsils.
	(1) Jammu Province.
1. Jammu ..	(1) Jammu, (2) Akhnoor, (3) Samba, (4) Ranbirsinghpura.
2. Kathua ..	(1) Kathua, (2) Jasrotgarh, (3) Basohli.
3. Mirpur ..	(1) Mirpur, (2) Bhimber, (3) Kotli.
4. Udhampur ..	(1) Udhampur, (2) Ramnagar, (3) Ramban, (4) Bhadarwah, (5) Kishtwar.
5. Riasi ..	(1) Riasi, (2) Rampur Rajouri.
	(2) Kashmir Province.
1. Kashmir North (Baramulla)	(1) Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam), (2) Uttarmachhipura, (3) Baramulla.
2. Kashmir South (Srinagar)..	(1) Srinagar, (2) Anantnag, (3) Kulgam, (4) Awantipura.
3. Muzaffarabad ..	(1) Uri, (2) Karnah, (3) Muzaffarabad.
	(3) Frontier Districts.
1. Ladakh ..	(1) Skardu, (2) Kargil, (3) Ladakh (including Mansar village situated in Tibetan territory).
2. Gilgit ..	(1) Gilgit.

There are thus altogether ten Districts and thirty one Tehsils in the State proper.

In reality there are only two Governors Provinces *i. e.*, Jammu and Kashmir with Head-quarters in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar respectively. These provinces are not to be construed in the sense in which the word is used in British India as the administration is not provinciallised but is controlled from the centre by His Highness acting through his Ministers and Departmental Heads whose jurisdiction extends all over the State in their respective spheres. The Provincial Governors however, are invested with duplicate functions of Collector and District Magistrate and are subordinate to the Revenue Minister in Revenue matters and to the Minister-in-charge of Judicial and Police Department in matters of maintenance of peace and order in their respective charges. Each province is divided into a convenient number of districts or Wazarats controlled by the Wazirs-Wazarat who also act as Sub-Divisional Magistrates. Each district is further sub-divided into tehsils under a Tehsildar.

The Frontier Districts though shown as a province do not in reality constitute a province under a Governor but each of the districts *i. e.*, Gilgit and Ladakh is separately controlled by a Wazir-i-Wazarat who is (unlike other Wazirs) directly under the Revenue Minister like the Provincial Governors.

B—DEPENDANCIES.

The following Jagirs and Dependancies are also included in this Census Report as in the past :— 636

	Tehsils or Ilaqas.
1. Poonch Jagir ..	(1) Haveli, (2) Sedhouti, (3) Mandhar, and (4) Bagh Tehsils.
2. Chenani Jagir ..	..
3. Frontier Ilaqas ..	(1) Punial, (2) Ishkoman, (3) Yasin, (4) Kuh and Ghizar, (5) Hunza, (6) Nagar, and (7) Chilas.

636 Poonch and Chenani are Jurisdictional Jagirs and their Rajahs enjoy internal powers of management subject to general superintendence and control of His Highness' Government. The Chief chiefships of the Frontier Illaqas classed under item 3 are in feudatory relations with the State and are under the direct charge of the Political Agent who is an officer of the Government of India.

During the decade 1921-1931, the external boundaries of the State did not undergo any alterations while internally the Bhadarwah and Langet tracts which formed the Jagirs of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur were under his commands amalgamated with the State territories after his accession to the throne. The Bhadarwah Jagir was included in the State as a tehsil of the Udhampur district while Langet was merged into the adjoining Handwara tehsil.

The private Jagirs of His late Highness *i. e.*, Natipura and Koosa, were after his demise also amalgamated with the State.

I. The Area dealt with.

131 The total area of the State, as adopted at the present Census is 84,471 square miles as against 84,258 square miles of the last Census. A reference to the marginal table will show how the area figures have varied from Census to Census.

TABLE A.

Drew 1875	..	80,900 square miles.
Census Report 1891	..	80,900 " "
" " 1901	..	80,900 " "
" " 1911	..	84,432 " "
" " 1921	..	84,258 " "
" " 1931	..	84,471 " "

From the above figures it is clear that the estimate of Drew in 1875 A. D. was very low being mostly conjectural as at that early date the areas of even the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir had not been surveyed not to speak of the estimates of the areas of the districts of Ladakh and the Agency Illaqas whose limits upto the present date remain to be completely surveyed. Rejecting Drew's estimate we come to the estimates of area adopted at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 at both of which the area figures were put at 80,900 square miles, the information being chiefly based perhaps upon the Imperial Gazetteer of India. It may be taken for granted that regular surveys had not been conducted prior to 1891 and only partially conducted between 1891-1901 as the 1891 Report does not show any figures by provinces but gives the total for the whole State.

TABLE B.

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Jammu Province including Jagirs ..	80,900	5,323 Assessed estimate. 7,923 Assessed areas.	12,439	12,166	12,276
Kashmir Province including Jagirs ..			8,433	8,283	8,539
Frontier Districts ..		443 Assessed areas.	63,560	63,809	63,564
Total ..	80,900	80,900	84,432	84,258	84,471

It is in the 1901 Report that we meet with the partial area figures by provinces which shows that figures of Settlement surveys were made use of in the Report. It was in the year 1887 that the Settlement of Kashmir Valley was commenced by Mr. Wingate, I. C. S., C. I. E., who was succeeded by